

U. S. NAVY FORCE SENT TO MEXICO TO QUELL YAQUI

Colorado, With 300 Marines,
Sails From San Diego for
Lower California.

AMERICANS IN SONORA SAID TO BE IMPERILED

Admiral Howard, Commanding Ex-
pedition, Ordered to Proceed
to Guaymas.

FOREIGNERS ARE THREATENED

State Department Advises Say Situa-
tion Is Extreme, Though Gov. May-
torena Says U. S. Troops
Are Unnecessary.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 17.—
With three companies, totaling
300 men, of the 4th Regiment,
United States Marine Corps,
aboard, the flagship Colorado,
Admiral Howard commanding,
sailed from San Diego at 9:35
a.m. today for the Lower Cali-
fornia coast.

Protection of Americans in the
Yaqui valley is the object of the
expedition.

Recent advances are that Ameri-
can colonists at Esperanza, some
300 miles below the border, after
standing off one attack of Yaqui
Indians, are hemmed in and
threatened by another.

Orders for the embarking of
the marines were received by Col.
Joseph H. Pendleton, command-
ing the 4th Regiment, last night,
and a battery of four rapid-fire
field guns and two automatic
guns were sent aboard the Colo-
rado.

The marines are under the com-
mand of Maj. W. N. McKelvey.
The Colorado's crew numbers
850 officers and men.

Admiral Howard stated that
the Colorado would maintain a
speed of fourteen knots an hour
on the voyage south, and is ex-
pected to arrive at Guaymas
about noon next Sunday.

Admiral Howard, commanding
the Pacific fleet, was under orders
today to proceed immediately to
Guaymas, on the western coast
of Mexico, with 300 bluejackets
and 300 marines, and to dispatch
this force twenty miles inland, if
necessary, to protect Americans
menaced by the Yaqui Indians.
The Indians had threatened to
annihilate all foreigners.

Says Troops Are Not Needed.

Gov. Maytorena of the state of
Sonora today advised the United
States that it would be unneces-
sary to land any of Admiral How-
ard's forces to rescue or protect
the American colonists as he
would furnish troops for the pur-
pose. Admiral Howard's orders
will remain unchanged, however,
and he will be expected to act
with wide discretion in any
emergency.

Orders to Admiral Howard to pro-
ceed to Guaymas were sent by the
Navy Department following a con-
ference between Navy and State De-
partment officials. State Department
advises said that the Indians had de-
clared war on Germany, Mexico and
the United States.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said
the admiral had wide discretionary
power to land an expedition if neces-
sary to rescue Americans who want
to come out of the region of Indian
degradations.

American colonists in the Yaqui val-
ley will determine for themselves if
they wish to leave the region of Indian
degradations. Instructions to How-
ard are to give refugees asylum if
asked it; to land forces to rescue if
necessary, but not to take any terri-
tory. The admiral today reported conditions
on the west coast of Mexico unchanged.

Threaten All Foreigners.

Although no deaths had been re-
ported since the uprising several weeks
ago, the Yaquis have threatened to
annihilate foreigners, and June 9 they
swept through the valley destroying
crops and property.

State Department advises within the
last few days are in effect that the sit-
uation is extremely threatening for
Americans, and it was deemed ad-
visable to reinforce the expedition. Cleve-
land and New Orleans now at Guay-
mas.

Their declaration of war on Ger-
many, the advisers said, was because a
German colonist, a crack rifle shot, de-
fended his home in the last Yaqui raid
with remarkable success and much dis-
aster to the raiders.

"DR. MEYER" STORY OFFICIALLY DENIED

German Embassy Says Safe
Conduct Was for Dr.
Meyer-Gerhard.

STATE DEPARTMENT READY TO EXAMINE EVIDENCE

Officials Here Without Information
That Government Was Victim
of a Trick.

General denial of the published
charges that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard,
from the State Department, ob-
tained from the allies safe conduct back
to Germany as an emissary from the
German ambassador, to explain the at-
titude of the United States government
regarding the note to Germany, was in
reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, a high Ger-
man official secretly in the United
States, was the man who was re-
ceived at the State Department today
from the German embassy at Cedar-
hurst, N. Y.

This was signed by the charge d'aff-
aires, Hantel von Haimhausen, and
nothing from the German ambassador
himself had reached the State Depart-
ment this afternoon. State Department
officials will decide later whether to
make this telegram public.

White House Without News.

President Wilson, it was said at the
White House today, has no official
knowledge of the reports concerning
Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

Another published story was to the ef-
fect that Dr. Meyer accompanied Dr.
Gerhard. State Department officials ex-
pressed much curiosity over the reports, but
insisted no formal investigation. From
one of the editors of a New York news-
paper, an American citizen, came word
that he knew both Dr. Meyer and Dr.
Gerhard, and that he personally saw the
latter June 3 take the boat for Norway.
While the State Department would ex-
amine any evidence, it was said, it was
said officially, that there is any
foundation for a charge of trickery.

Ambassador in New York; Embassy Declares Story Is a "Preposterous Lie"

NEW YORK, June 17.—Count von
Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has,
according to a statement made by an
official connected with the embassy,
communicated with the State Depart-
ment at Washington in regard to pub-
lished stories that Dr. Anton Meyer-
Gerhard, the ambassador's envoy, was in
reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, privy council-
or of the German empire, and that the
German minister of war, Count von
Bernstorff returned to the Ritz-Carlton
Hotel from a motor trip to the Catskills.
It was said in his behalf that he would
make no comment today to the news-
papers about the charges, and that the
whole matter was in the hands of the
State Department.

"Preposterous and Untrue."

Dr. Hantel von Haimhausen, counselor
at the German embassy, declared last
night that he had sent a telegram to Rob-
ert Lansing, acting secretary of state at
Washington, characterizing as "pre-
posterous and untrue" published sto-
ries that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard
was in reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, chief
of the supply department of the Ger-
man army, who had been secretly here
buying munitions.

Reflection on Ambassador.

Dr. von Haimhausen said that he ac-
tually was the ambassador of Count von
Bernstorff, who was on a motor trip in
the Catskills and whose return was de-
layed by the rainstorm. He wanted it
distinctly understood that he was not
speaking for the count.
"I said, 'because I consider the pub-
lished stories an attack on the honor
and veracity of the ambassador as the
representative of the German govern-
ment in this country. I told him that
there was no word of truth in the
stories and that they were pre-
posterous lies.'"
Dr. von Haimhausen declared that
Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was exactly as he
represented himself while in this coun-
try—a representative of the German
Red Cross. He had been nearly
two weeks in the United States, and
in his capacity was entitled to
protection under the Geneva conven-
tion, whenever he sought to return to
Germany.

Doesn't Know "Dr. Meyer."

Regarding the report that Dr. Anton
Meyer-Gerhard was in reality Dr. Al-
fred Meyer of the German army, Dr.
von Haimhausen said:
"I never heard of Dr. Alfred Meyer.
There is no man by that name with the
war department of the German govern-
ment. If there was a Dr. Alfred Meyer
on the steamer Lusitania when it
sailed from New York he did not sail
with me. I am not acquainted with the
request of the German government."
Regarding the published report which
referred to an attempt by Dr. Meyer
to purchase discarded army rifles here,
Dr. von Haimhausen declared it un-
reasonable to think that Germany
should attempt to get rifles that the United
States no longer wanted.

ASTOR GIVES \$100,000 CHECK.

British Red Cross Subscription List
Opened With Great Sum.

LONDON, June 17.—At a Mansion
House meeting on behalf of Red Cross
funds the Marquis of Lansdowne an-
nounced that William Waldorf Astor
had opened the subscription list with a
check for \$100,000.

Says Gunman Was Innocent.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Rabbi Jacob
Goldstein, a chaplain to Sing Sing
prison and the Tombs, New York city,
asserted before the bill of rights com-
mittee of the constitutional convention
yesterday that one of the four New
York gunmen executed for the murder
of Herman Rosenthal went to his death
an innocent man, and that the district
attorney's office has admitted as much.
A communication to Gov. Whitman,
Mr. Goldstein would not name the gun-
man, but he is believed to have re-
ferred to "Dago Frank" Cronin.

PEACE WORLD COURT TO ENFORCE PEACE

American Publicists Meet at
Independence Hall to Dis-
cuss Proposals.

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT LEADER OF MOVEMENT

Would Use Military Force of All
Powers to Prevent Untimely
Declarations of War.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Men dis-
tinguished in many walks of life gathered
at Independence Hall today for a con-
ference to consider the adoption of propo-
sals for a League of Peace and to decide upon steps to be
taken with a view to obtaining the
support of public opinion and of gov-
ernments.

The meeting was called by the na-
tional provisional committee which in-
cludes in its membership well known
publicists, educators, peace advocates,
editors and economists and was pre-
sided over by former President Wil-
liam Howard Taft.

The plan was largely the idea of the
former President and is understood
to have the personal though unofficial
endorsement of President Wilson.
At a banquet given by the provin-
tional committee last night Mr. Taft
outlined the purpose of the confer-
ence. He declared he was firmly of the
opinion that a league of peace could be
formed which would enable nations to
avoid war by furnishing a practical
means for settling international quar-
rels, suspending them until the
blinding heat of passion had cooled.
"We are not peace-at-any-price men,"
he said, "because we do not think we
have reached the time when a plan
based on the complete abolition of
war is practical."

Four Articles Proposed.

Four articles which had been agreed
upon by the provisional committee as
a basis for the conference were pre-
sented to the meeting today and it was
hoped by members of the committee
that they would be adopted and sent
to President Wilson for his consid-
eration and to the heads of other na-
tions. The articles are as follows:
"First. All justiciable questions
arising between the signatory powers,
not settled by negotiations, shall be
submitted to a judicial tribunal for
hearing and judgment both upon the
merits and upon any issue as to its
jurisdiction."
"Second. All non-justiciable questions
arising between the signatories and
not settled by negotiations, shall be
submitted to a council of conciliation
for hearing, consideration and recom-
mendation."
"Third. The signatory powers shall
jointly use their military forces to
prevent any one of their number from
going to war or committing acts of
hostility against another of the signa-
tories before any question arising
shall be submitted as provided in the
foregoing."
"Fourth. Conferences between the
signatory powers to formulate and codify
rules of international law, which, un-
less some signatory shall signify in
advance, shall be held periodically, shall
thereafter govern in the decisions of
the judicial tribunal mentioned in
article one."

Prominent Speakers.

The morning session of the confer-
ence was limited to formal addresses,
known as the opening address, John
Clark of Columbia University, Theo-
dore Marburg of Baltimore, former
United States minister to Belgium, and
Edward A. Filene, representing the
Chamber of Commerce of the United
States.
Prominent men from many sections
of the country spoke at the afternoon
meeting, which was open for general
discussion.
The conference was held in what was
known as the Independence Hall, New
York, before beginning their de-
parture for the conference. The confer-
ence viewed the liberty bell in its
glass case, gazed upon the portraits of
George Washington and the signers of
the Declaration of Independence, the kings
of England who reigned over the
colonies and many patriots of colonial
days.

Object of Meeting Outlined.

Former President Taft, in opening
the conference, briefly outlined the ob-
ject of the meeting. He expressed
gratification at the large attendance
of those who favored the prevention of
war by a league of peace.
Mr. Taft explained the distinction be-
tween justiciable and non-justiciable
questions between nations which a
league of peace could take up. He
said that the league would not inter-
fere in the American Union and said
there was no reason why nations could
not federate in a somewhat similar
way. The judicial tribunal or the coun-
cil of conciliation, proposed in the
articles, he said, could settle disputes
between nations much in the same
way as the Supreme Court of the
United States settles disputes between
the states. He mentioned many inter-
national cases that have been settled
by judicial tribunals, notably the
Washington-Gladstone dispute, the
proposed league, Mr. Taft said,
would not abolish war, but would make
it improbable.

Organization Created.

The conference created an organiza-
tion with Mr. Taft as chairman of the
meeting. The following were named
as the executive committee:
Lyman Abbott, New York; Edwin A.
Alderman, Virginia; Alexander Graham
Bell, District of Columbia; Rudolph
Blankenburg, Philadelphia; Charles R.
Brown, Connecticut; Francis E. Clark,
Massachusetts; John H. Finley, New
York; William W. Foulke, Indiana;
James Cardin, Massachusetts; George
Washington Gladstone, Ohio; George
Gray, Delaware; Myron T. Herrick,
Ohio; John Grier Hibben, New Jersey;
George H. Holt, New York; Darwin L.
Kingsley, New York; Samuel W. Mc-
Creary, Kentucky; Victor H. Metcalf,
California; John Mitchell, New York;
John Bassett Moore, New York; Alton
B. Parker, New York; George H. Pro-
ferty, Vermont; Jacob H. Schiff,
New York; John C. Schaffer, Chi-
cago; Robert Sharp, Louisiana; Ed-
gar F. Smith, Pennsylvania; Charles R.
Van Hise, Wisconsin; Benjamin Ide
Wheeler, California; Harry A. Wheeler,
Illinois; Andrew D. White, New York;
William Allen White, Kansas; George
Draughton Wilson, Massachusetts; Luther
B. Wilson, New York; Oliver Wilson,
Illinois; Stephen S. Wise, New York;
Theodore S. Woodley, Connecticut;
James L. Slayden, Texas; David H.
Greer, New York; Bernard N. Baker,



BRITISH WARSHIP REPORTED AGROUND

Vessel of Agamemnon Type
Almost Submerged, Turk-
ish Flier Claims.

Resolutions Committee Named.

The resolutions committee was named
as follows:
A. Lawrence Lowell, Massachusetts,
chairman; Newton D. Baker, Ohio; John
Bates Clark, New York; Frederick N.
Judson, Missouri; Franklin H. Giddings,
New York; S. C. Mitchell, Delaware;
James M. Beck, New York; Benjamin
Ida Wheeler, California; Thomas Rae-
burn White, Pennsylvania; George
Grafton Wilson, Massachusetts; John
Bassett Moore, New York; Charles J.
Rhoads, Pennsylvania; Frank S. Street-
er, New Hampshire; Jacob M. Dickin-
son, Illinois; William H. Taft, ex-
officio; Herbert S. Houston, New York,
and T. S. Gasden, South Carolina.

Permanent Executive Committee.

The following were named as the per-
manent executive committee:
William Hodges Mann, Virginia; John
Bates Clark, New York; Jacob M. Dick-
inson, Illinois; Austen G. Fox, New
York; Henry C. Morris, Illinois; Leo
S. Rowe, Pennsylvania; Oscar S. Straus,
New York; Thomas Raeburn White,
Pennsylvania; Hamilton Holt, New
York; Theodore Marburg, Maryland;
William B. Howland, New York; John
Hays Hammond, District of Columbia;
William H. Taft, ex-officio; John A.
Lawrence Lowell, Massachusetts; John A.
Stewart, New York; William H. Taft,
ex-officio.

MEYER-GERHARD IN BERLIN.

Confers with Foreign and Colonial
Ministers Today.

BERLIN, June 17, via London, 5:10
p.m.—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who
sailed from New York June 4 on a mis-
sion to the German government from
Jagow and Minister Solf of the colonial
office.

Villa Nova Honors Admiral Benson.

VILLA NOVA, Pa., June 17.—Rear
Admiral William S. Benson, chief of
operations of the United States Navy,
was given the honorary degree of doc-
tor of laws at the commencement exer-
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degree of doctor of science was con-
ferred upon Rev. Father Coleman, F. S. C.,
of Manhattan College, N. Y.

"Torchy, Torchy, You've Went and Grown Wings"

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FORCED PEOPLE OUT OF LUSITANIA BOATS

Staff Captain Countermanded
Orders of Master to Be-
gin Rescue Work.

LIFE BELTS UNAVAILABLE ON DECK, WITNESS SAYS

British "Coal King" Says Crew Did
Not Obey Orders, But Tried
to Save Selves.

LONDON, June 17.—The investigation
into the sinking of the Cunard line
steamer Lusitania May 7 by a German
submarine off the coast of Ireland with
a loss of over 1,100 lives was resumed
in London today under the direction of
Baron Mersey.

The evidence showed Staff Cap-
tain Anderson countermanded the orders
Capt. Turner had given previously to
get the women and children into the
boats. A number of witnesses testi-
fied that they got into the boats and
had to leave them later on orders from
Capt. Anderson, who was heard shout-
ing: "The ship is safe."

It was also testified that no life belts
were available on deck during the
voyage. Bertram Jenkins of New York,
a saloon passenger, said he had re-
marked the absence of life belts. "That
you did not see them I well
believe, but that they were not there I
cannot believe," commented Baron Mer-
sey.

Could Not Find Life Belt.

A woman witness also told the court
she was unable to find life belts. An-
other passenger said he helped to
launch a life boat full of women and
children, unassisted by the crew, but
the boat leaked so badly that it sank
a few minutes after leaving the water.
Baron Mersey asked whether the boat
was damaged in being lowered, as it
was on the port side. The witness
stated that if the boat leaked against
the hull as it was going down he was
unaware of it.

Two Torpedoes Struck Ship.

Sir Edward Carson, the attorney gen-
eral, expressed his conviction that a
second submarine was lying in wait
for the Lusitania. Sir Edward made
this statement in reply to an argu-
ment put forward by Baron Mersey,
who said he thought a mistake
had been made by Seaman O'Neill,
one of the witnesses before the court,
who testified he had seen the wash of
a torpedo passing over the stern of the
Lusitania from the port to the starboard
side immediately after the liner had
been hit on the starboard side.

O'Neill was formerly in the navy. He
is positive that he recognized the wash
of a torpedo, although he did not see
the submarine which fired it, from the
port side. His testimony was corrobo-
rated by another witness, a seaman,
who testified also that he saw the wash
of two torpedoes from the starboard
side. The court heard the testimony of
other witnesses who testified that they
saw the ship until they parted at a slight
angle, when the liner was seen striking
the Lusitania.

Boats Tied Down.

Capt. W. T. Turner, who was in com-
mand of the Lusitania at the time she
went down, was recalled to the stand
today and asked why the collapsible
boats had not been freed from their
chocks on entering the danger zone.
He replied he feared the boats would
slide away when the ship listed and
passengers into the sea. The captain
admitted further that some boats
were strapped on the tops of others.

When asked by Baron Mersey if the
increase in the number of small boats
on liners since the time of the Titanic
was really a disadvantage, Capt.
Turner answered that he did not think
so.

Lifeboat Leaked.

In reply to the statement of the at-
torney for a relative of one of the vic-
tims that a certain lifeboat leaked so
badly that all but two of the occu-
pants were drowned, the chief carpenter
testified that he was unable to throw
any light on this statement, but said it
was possible for the hot sun to have
warped the boat's sides.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW UPHOLD.

Alabama Supreme Court Says Ship- ping Restrictions Are Constitutional.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17.—The
Alabama supreme court today in a de-
cision held that the recently passed
liquor shipping law is constitu-
tional. This law restricts the quantity
of liquor which can be shipped to con-
signees in the state of Alabama within
prescribed periods. This is the last
of the prohibition enforcement meas-
ures to be acted upon by the supreme
court, it having upheld the anti-liquor
advertising law in a previous decision.

PRISONERS SAFEGUARDED.

Alleged Murderers Transferred to South Carolina Penitentiary.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 17.—Ernest
Isenhower, James Rawles and Jesse
Morrison, charged with killing John
Smith, a negro prisoner, during the riot
at Winnsboro, Monday, in which Sheriff
Mood and an alleged member of the
party that attacked the sheriff also were
killed, were sent to the South Carolina
penitentiary here late last night for
safe-keeping.

At Capital Today It Was Stated the Prisoners' Removal from Winnsboro Was Ordered by Gov. Manning.

W. R. Braxton Loses Test Case.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17.—The
supreme court, in a decision today in
the city commission case, ruled that
Walter R. Braxton, now city commis-
sioner, could not be a candidate to suc-
ceed himself and could not have his
name placed on the ballot. This is a
test case of the recently passed law
revising the Montgomery city commis-
sion.